

REMARKS

I. Status of the Application

Claims 1-22 are pending in this application. In the May 29, 2008 office action, the Examiner:

- A. Objected to claim 21 due to alleged informalities;
- B. Objected to claims 4, 13, 14 and 21 as being indefinite under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for allegedly failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention; and
- C. Rejected claims 1-22 under U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 5,715,390 to Hoffman et al. (hereinafter "Hoffman") in view of US Patent No. 4,918,728 to Matyas et al. (hereinafter "Matyas"), in view of US Patent No. 5,107,455 to Haines (hereinafter "Haines"), and in further view of the Kinter-Meyer article, "Utility/Energy Management and Controls System Communication Protocol Requirements" (hereinafter "Kinter-Meyer").

In this response, applicants have amended claim 13. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections to claims 1-22 in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

II. The Objection to Claim 21 Should be Withdrawn

In the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner objected to claim 21 for the alleged informality of including an industry standard or a trademark. In particular, the examiner

objects to the use of the term “ANSI C12.19 data structures” in claim 21, arguing that this term is “subject to change in meaning and scope”.

Applicant respectfully submits that the term ANSI C12.19 data structures is not subject to change in its meaning or scope. To the contrary, the ANSI C12.19 standard for data structures is a well defined standard that is not subject to change. In the event a new or revised version of the ANSI C12.19 standard is necessary, ANSI would implement a new standard with a new name as an extension of the ANSI C12.19 standard. If the examiner has proof that ANSI would act differently, applicants respectfully request proof of this from the examiner.

In addition to the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the term “ANSI” appears often in claims issued by the United States Patent Office. Attached as Exhibit A is a print out of a search of issued patents conducted on the USPTO website for the term “ANSI”. A review of the first five or ten patents returned from the search makes it clear that the term ANSI and ANSI standards in general are not uncommon in patent claims and the USPTO obviously does not consider these standards to be informalities.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the examiner’s objection to claim 21 should be withdrawn.

III. The Rejection of Claims 4, 13, 14 and 21 Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph, Should be Withdrawn

A. Claim 21

In the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner rejected claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for allegedly failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In particular, the examiner argued that the term “Decade4 table parameters” in line 2 of claim 21 renders the claim indefinite because the parameters in the “Decade4 table” are industry standards, which are subject to change.

As set forth in MPEP § 2173.05(u), “Where a trademark or tradename is used in a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not comply with the requirement of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph.” The reason for this is that trademarks and tradenames are used to identify the *source* of goods, and not the goods themselves. *See* MPEP § 2173.05(u). However, in the present case, the term “Decade4 table parameters” does not refer to a trademark or a tradename (i.e., a *source* of goods), but instead is part of the ANSI C12.19 standard. As discussed above in section II of this paper, ANSI standards themselves are not trademarks, but instead are well defined industry standards. Accordingly, terms related to ANSI standards appear often in patent claims, as ANSI standards themselves are references to clearly identifiable standards and are not source identifiers. Accordingly, the provisions of MPEP § 2173.05(u) do not apply to references to

industry standards in a claim. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the examiner's rejection of claim 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be withdrawn.

B. Claim 13

In the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. In this response, applicant has amended claim 13. In view of the amendments to claim 13, it is respectfully submitted that the examiner's objection to claim 13 is now moot and should be withdrawn.

C. Claims 4 and 14

In the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner rejected claims 4 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for allegedly failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. In particular, the examiner argued that the terms "arithmetically combines" and "arithmetically combining" are indefinite. The examiner notes that these terms are not defined in the claims and the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the scope of the invention. Furthermore, the examiner states that "generation of the security key is rendered indefinite by the use of the above terms". Applicants respectfully disagree. The term "arithmetically combining" clearly suggests an action of "combining in an arithmetic manner". The common and ordinary meaning of the term "arithmetic" is "the mathematics of integers, rational numbers, real numbers, or complex numbers under addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division". THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Fourth Edition, 2000. Applicant fails to see how the foregoing terms are indefinite or how the use of such terms in claims 4 or 14 would render the generation of the security key indefinite.

Clarification of the examiner's rejection is respectfully requested should the examiner maintain this rejection of claims 4 and 14.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the examiner's rejection of claims 4 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph should be withdrawn.

IV. The Rejection of Claim 1 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Should be Withdrawn

In the May 29, 2008 office action, the Examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoffman in view of Matyas, in view of Haines, and further in view of Kinter-Meyer (hereinafter, the "Cited References"). In this response, Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as the Examiner has failed to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness as described in MPEP § 2142-2143.

The Examiner's rationale for a finding of obviousness in the August 16, 2007 Office action is not specifically stated in the context of the examples of MPEP § 2143. However, Applicant notes that pursuant to MPEP 2143, **"the key to supporting any rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is the clear articulation of the reason(s) why the claimed invention would have been obvious."** Furthermore, in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria should be met as set forth in MPEP § 2143.01-2143.03. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation to modify the references or combine reference teachings. MPEP § 2143.01. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. MPEP § 2143.02. Third, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. MPEP § 2143.03.

A. The References Do Not Teach or Suggest All Claim Limitations

1. The Cited References Do Not Disclose All The Limitations of Claim 1

In the present case, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has failed to make a *prima facie* case of obviousness for at least the reason that none of Hoffman, Matyas, Haines and Kinter-Meyer teach or suggest all the limitations of claim 1, either alone or in combination.

One example of a limitation of claim 1 that is not taught or suggested by the Cited References is that of “an internally generated access key.” Applicant fails to find any argument that any of the Cited References disclose this limitation of “an internally generated access key” in the May 29, 2008 Office action. However, at page 6 of the May 29, 2008 Office action, it appears that the examiner admits that Hoffman and Matyas do not include this limitation (see page 6, lines 15-16). Then, at pages 6-7 of the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner simply quotes Haines from column 1, lines 67-68 to column 2, lines 1-24. The examiner makes no attempt to identify where the “internally generated access key” is found in this passage. Should the examiner maintain the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the examiner is requested to specifically identify what portion of Haines the examiner considers to be an “internally generated access key”.

B. There Is No Motivation to Combine Hoffman, Matyas and Haines

1. Hoffman

Hoffman discloses a method and apparatus for providing upgrades in electricity meters. In Hoffman, a security system is provided where a meter serial number is provided to

an authentication algorithm in a computer 46 exterior to the meter. The authentication algorithm generates a password. The password generated exterior to the meter is presented to the meter where the password is compared to a password in the RAM of the meter. If there is a match between the passwords, the requested upgrade command initiates. (See col. 4, lines 42-65 of Hoffman). As admitted by the examiner, Hoffman teaches a system in terms of security features, it does not explicitly describe a system to bypass security.

2. Matyas

Matyas teaches a method of enhanced security data cryptography whereby a control vector is associated with a data cryptography key to provide a method of authorization for the uses of the key intended by the originator of the key. The control vector is coupled to a system generated key; however, it is possible, though undesirable, to associate a control vector with a non system generated key, because the control vector is unable to detect the origin of a system key. This second method of associating a control vector with a non system generated key is referred to by the Examiner as the “back-door” method.

3. Haines

Haines teaches a technique for reconfiguring in the field external devices in communication with postage meters, the external devices having a feature set that may be selectively enabled or disabled by software. (See Abstract). The meter is reconfigured by first putting the meter into a I/O configuration mode by suitable entries from the keyboard. In this mode, the meter is inhibited from printing postage. The meter has a storage register for a current or old I/O configuration number (IOCN). A desired new IOCN is entered via keyboard entry. The meter software generates an encrypted I/O configuration request code

that is partially based on the value of the new IOCN. The I/O configuration request code is communicated to a data center computer along with other validating identification information. The data center computer checks the code by computing the I/O configuration request code using the same algorithm. If the two values agree, the data center computer generates an encrypted I/O configuration enable code that is partially based on the meter serial number. This is communicated to the meter, which receives the computer generated I/O configuration enable code and also generates an internal I/O configuration enable code using the same encryption algorithm as the data center computer. If the I/O configuration enable codes agree, the meter overwrites the old IOCN with the new IOCN in permanent storage. The external devices in communication with the meter may then read the IOCN and implement the feature set represented by the IOCN. (See col. 2, lines 1-23).

4. *The combination of Hoffman and Matyas*

“There are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problems to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art.” In re Rouffet, 149 F.3d 1350 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Furthermore, obviousness can be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion or motivation to do so. MPEP § 2143.01 (emphasis added). “Rejections on obviousness cannot be sustained with mere conclusory statements; instead there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness.” MPEP § 2142.

In the May 29, 2008 Office action, the Examiner failed to establish a motivation for combining Hoffmann and Matyas. Instead, on pages 4-5 of the Office action, the Examiner

proposed different features shown in Hoffman and Matyas. On page 5 of the Office action, the examiner admitted that Hoffman “does not explicitly describe a system to bypass security.” However, the examiner argued at page 6 that “back-door or bypass security methods are well known in the art as exemplified by Matyas.” The examiner then stated that “In light of Matyas, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate such a bypass of security features since this allows for meter calibration and upgrade that would otherwise be denied access.”

Applicant respectfully submits that the foregoing motivation foregoing motivation to combine Matyas with Hoffman is improper. What is lacking in Hoffman that would cause one to combine it with the “back-door” system described in Matyas? **Why would one of skill in the art at the time of the invention been motivated to combine the cited references to provide a utility meter that includes standard meter industry data structures including security data tables, while also configuring the same meter to allow data access operations “without reference to the security data table parameters”?** Applicant respectfully submits that there was no motivation for such a combination at the time of the invention, and the examiner’s suggestion of such a combination is no more than impermissible “hindsight.”

One indicator that the examiner is using impermissible “hindsight” is that the prior art actually “teaches away” from the examiner’s proposed combination. When the prior art teaches away from the claimed invention, there is a suggestion of a lack of *prima facie* obviousness. MPEP § 2145; *See In re Fine*, 873 F. 2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In particular,

proceeding contrary to accepted wisdom in the art is evidence of nonobviousness.

MPEP § 2145; *citing In re Hedges*, 228 USPQ 685 (Fed. Cir 1983).

The Examiner noted in the May 29, 2008 office action, that according to Matyas, the back door method is “primarily an annoyance” and additional methods should be taken to avoid the back door method. Thus, Matyas discloses that it is desirable and simple to design an architecture that *avoids* the “back door” method. See Matyas, column 15, lines 40-41. By contrast, the bypass component of the present application provides a desirable method of data access that includes such a “back door” method. With this in mind, it can be seen that **Applicant’s claimed invention proceeds contrary to the accepted wisdom cited by the examiner in Matyas, and thus it is respectfully submitted that Matyas “teaches away” from the present invention under MPEP § 2145.** Because Matyas teaches away from the claimed invention, the Examiner has not made a prima facie case of obviousness, and the Examiner’s rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 should be withdrawn.

Applicant notes that on page 18 of the August 16, 2007 Office action, the examiner previously appeared to argue that because Matyas discloses “a ‘back-door’ method of generating keys” and because Applicant “circumvents built-in security tables by using a ‘back-door’ or bypass method of access”, that Matyas does not teach away from the claimed invention. While it is not expressly stated, the examiner appears to imply that if features are disclosed in one or more particular references, these references can not teach away from the claimed invention. In contrast to this, Applicant respectfully submits that **the mere fact that elements may be disclosed in particular references does not mean that such references do not teach away from the claimed invention.** As set forth in the preceding paragraphs, **Applicant’s**

claimed invention proceeds contrary to the accepted wisdom cited in the references.

Accordingly, Matyas “teaches away” from the claimed invention. If the examiner continues to suggest that Matyas does not teach away from the claimed invention, he should clearly explain this reasoning.

As set forth above, the references cited by the examiner do not disclose all of the limitations of claim 1. Furthermore, there is no motivation to combine the references, and the cited references actually teach away from the claimed invention. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness and the 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejection of claim 1 should be withdrawn.

5. *The combination of Hoffman, Matyas and Haines*

a. *the examiner has only provided a conclusory statement*

On page 7 of the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner argued that “It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Hoffman/Matyas with the internally generated code of Haines to enhance security to prevent unauthorized data access operations.” However, the examiner has provided no explanation of any shortcomings of Hoffman or Matyas or their alleged combination that would make the proposed combination with Haines desirable. Applicants respectfully request clarification on why one skilled in the art would have been motivated to provide the proposed combination in this manner. Absent a clear articulation of such motivations, it is respectfully submitted that the examiner’s stated motivation for combining Hoffman and Matyas with Haines is no more than a conclusory statement made with impermissible “hindsight.”

b. *Haines is non-analogous prior art*

In addition to the foregoing, applicants respectfully submit that the foregoing motivation for combining Hoffman and Matyas with Haines is improper because Haines is non-analogous prior art. In order to rely on a reference under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the reference must be analogous prior art. MPEP § 2141.01(a). The determination that a reference is from a non-analogous art is twofold. First, it must be decided if the reference is within the field of the applicant's endeavor. Second, if it is not, it must be determined whether the reference is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was involved. *Id.*; *In re Wood*, 599 F.2d 1032 (CCPA 1979).

First, Haines relates to the field of postage meters. The present invention, on the other hand, relates to utility meters, as set forth in each of the claims of the present application. Accordingly, the field of Haines is not within the field of the applicant's endeavor.

Second, Haines is not pertinent to the particular problem with which applicant was involved. Applicant's problem, as set forth in the background section of the application, involves bypassing the security provided by security tables in a utility meter so that a technician may write data into the meter's data tables, such as when a meter is out of calibration and requires service. Conversely, Haines involves a technique for reconfiguring a postage field device with a new I/O configuration number, which will allow new features to be used in the postage device. It is respectfully submitted that these problems are unrelated, as one problem involves allowing security tables to be bypassed in order to allow data to be written to other tables within the utility meter and the other problem involves entry of a code

that opens new functionality in a postage device. Accordingly, because Haines is non-analogous prior art, it is respectfully submitted that the examiner has failed to make a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

C. The Rejection of Claim 1 is Unclear

At page 3 of the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Hoffman in view of Matyas, in view of Haines, and further in view of Kinter-Meyer. However, the examiner has not referenced Kinter-Meyer for any purpose with respect to the rejection of claim 1. Applicants only find Kinter-Meyer referenced with respect to claim 21. Thus, it is impossible for applicants to completely respond to the rejection of claim 1, as it is unclear for what purpose Kinter-Meyer has been rejected in claim 1. Furthermore, if this rejection of claim 1 as allegedly being unpatentable over Hoffman in view of Matyas, in view of Haines, and further in view of Kinter-Meyer was made in error, it is respectfully submitted that any revised rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should not be made final in order to provide the applicant with an opportunity to respond to the new grounds of rejection. See MPEP § 706.07

V. The Examiner's Rejection of Claims 13 and 22 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Should be Withdrawn

In the May 29, 2008 office action, the Examiner rejected independent claims 13 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hoffman in view of Matyas, in view

of Haines, and further in view of Kinter-Meyer. As set forth above concerning claim 1, it is respectfully submitted that the examiner's proposed combination of Hoffman, Matyas and Haines is improper at arriving at the claimed invention. In particular, the examiner has not made a prima facie case for combining Hoffman, Matyas and Haines in arriving at the claimed invention. Furthermore, Hoffman, Matyas and Haines do not disclose all the limitations of claims 13 and 22. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the examiner's rejection of claims 13 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Hoffman, Matyas and Haines, should be withdrawn.

VI. The Examiner's Rejection of Claims 2-12 and 14-21 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) Should be Withdrawn

In the May 29, 2008 office action, the Examiner rejected dependent claims 2-12 and 14-21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Each of the above claims depends from and incorporates all of the limitations of one of independent claims 1 or 13. As set forth above, the Examiner's rejection of claims 1 and 13 should be withdrawn. Therefore, because each of dependent claims 2-12 and 14-21 depends from and incorporates all of the limitations of one of independent claims 1 or 13, the Examiner's rejection of dependent claims 2-12 and 14-21 should also be withdrawn for at least the same reasons.

Furthermore, additional reasons exist for allowing claims 2-12 and 14-21. For example, dependent claim 20 includes the limitation of "performing a data access operation without reference to the security tables". None of the references cited by the examiner disclose a utility meter that includes standard meter industry data structures including

security tables where the meter is also configured to perform the step of “performing a data access operation without reference to the security tables”. In the May 29, 2008 Office action, the examiner refers to column 2, lines 63-65 of Hoffman as disclosing this limitation. However, this cited portion of Hoffman merely states that “the desired option or upgrade is programmed into the upgrade software program”. The examiner made not further comment on the cited portion of Hoffman and provided no rationale why such an arrangement would be obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Applicants fail to see how the cited portion of Hoffman discloses a utility meter that includes standard meter industry data structures including security tables where the meter is also configured to perform the step of “performing a data access operation without reference to the security tables” as set forth in claim 20. The examiner has failed to “clearly articulate” why claim 20 would be obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), and thus the examiner has failed to make a prima facie case of obviousness with respect to claim 20. Accordingly, the examiner’s rejection of claim 20 should be withdrawn for at least this reason.

VII. Request to Correct Inventor’s Name in Patent Application

It has come to applicants’ attention that the first inventor’s name was incorrectly spelled in the filing receipt provided by the USPTO on March 9, 2004. In particular, the USPTO spelled the inventor’s name “Girsham” instead of “Grisham”. The declaration submitted on April 30, 2004 clearly shows that the inventor’s name should be spelled “Grisham”. This error in the spelling of the inventor’s name appears to be due to USPTO error. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the USPTO records should be revised and

a new filing receipt should be provided by the USPTO, with the inventor's name properly spelled as "Grisham". It is believed that no fee is necessary for this correction since the error appears to be on the part of the USPTO.

VIII. Conclusion

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted the applicant has made a patentable contribution to the art. Favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application is therefore respectfully requested.

In the event applicant has inadvertently overlooked the need for an extension of time or payment of an additional fee, the applicant conditionally petitions therefore, and authorizes any fee deficiency to be charged to deposit account 13-0014.

Respectfully submitted,



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PAT. NO.	Title
1 7,410,140	T Industrial hanger
2 7,409,670	T Scheduling logic on a programmable device implemented using a high-level language
3 7,402,015	T Attachment device for moving cargo containers
4 7,384,438	T Fused Al2O3-Y2O3-ZrO2 eutectic abrasive particles, abrasive articles, and methods of making and using the same
5 7,384,000	T Durable plastic mini card and method for testing its durability
6 7,373,157	T Method and apparatus for short-slot-cycle paging
7 7,370,311	T Generating components on a programmable device using a high-level language
8 7,369,867	T Method and system for the prevention of unwanted wireless telecommunications
9 7,346,863	T Hardware acceleration of high-level language code sequences on programmable devices
10 7,340,818	T Method of improving the contact between bipolar plates and membrane electrode assembly of a flat panel fuel cell
11 7,340,049	T Feedback to calling communication device on call connected with intelligent network signaling
12 7,336,065	T Energy device with an extended dynamic range on current readings
13 7,315,727	T Methods and apparatuses for communicating with wireless peripheral devices
14 7,311,549	T Narrow base socket meter for use in switchboard applications
15 7,298,134	T Electrical-energy meter adaptable for optical communication with various external devices
16 7,296,666	T Heavy-duty cover for torque converter
17 7,295,843	T Server component network resource allocation for handoff between mobile switching

- center packet-switched portion and mobile switching center circuit-switched portion
- 18 7,295,603 **T** Method and system for virtual exchange reference impact (VERI) for use in mixed spectrum management in DSL
- 19 7,295,579 **T** Methods and systems for communicating signaling information using a normalized signaling protocol
- 20 7,290,987 **T** Impeller hub for torque converter
- 21 7,290,703 **T** Method and apparatus for providing multiple transaction cards in assembly
- 22 7,266,296 **T** Architecture and method for framing control and data bursts over 10 Gbit Ethernet with and without WAN interface sublayer support
- 23 7,261,947 **T** Plywood laminate having improved dimensional stability and resistance to warping and delamination
- 24 7,260,111 **T** Map message processing system and method for interworking between heterogeneous networks
- 25 7,257,401 **T** Messaging service for communications devices
- 26 7,257,216 **T** Selective message discard
- 27 7,255,433 **T** Multiple pass aqueous MICR inkjet ink printing
- 28 7,238,401 **T** Glazing element and laminate for use in the same
- 29 7,229,550 **T** Potable water treatment system and apparatus
- 30 7,229,191 **T** Industrial up light reflector
- 31 7,227,951 **T** Enhanced ANSI X9.17 pseudorandom number generators with forward security
- 32 7,220,507 **T** Flat panel direct methanol fuel cell and method of making the same
- 33 7,212,498 **T** Measurement of quality of service
- 34 7,203,514 **T** Method and apparatus for interfacing among mobile terminal, base station and core network in mobile telecommunications system
- 35 7,203,507 **T** Virtual network solution for SMS message exchange between GSM and ANSI (TIA/EIA 41) networks
- 36 7,203,482 **T** Authentication of mobile devices via proxy device
- 37 7,192,141 **T** Optical arrangement for non-inverting illumination system
- 38 7,188,762 **T** Secure card package for transaction cards and method of activating the same
- 39 7,178,556 **T** Modular component connector substrate assembly system
- 40 7,177,528 **T** Disk drive apparatus, and data processing method for use with disk drive apparatus
- 41 7,172,128 **T** Method for operating non-contact identification media
- 42 7,155,690 **T** Method for co-verifying hardware and software for a semiconductor device
- 43 7,155,220 **T** System and method of providing access to intelligent network services from a plurality of telecommunications networks
- 44 7,153,395 **T** Systems and methods for solar distillation
- 45 7,147,544 **T** Glass-ceramics
- 46 7,142,857 **T** Apparatus, method and system for maintaining call control at a gateway mobile switching center utilizing a packet network
- 47 7,142,534 **T** Arrangement for protocol independent transfer of control parameters across internetworks using generic transparency descriptor objects
- 48 7,139,384 **T** System and method for mixed mode communications in an advanced intelligent network telephone system
- T**

- 49 [7,139,259](#) [Method and apparatus for conveying reports for SMS messages in wireless communication systems](#)
- 50 [7,127,244](#) [System and method for delivering incoming calls to mobile units in border cells using packet-based links](#)
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